# New York Tribune

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### Russia!

The road to peace lies through Russia, not through Germany, as the world has supposed, nor through a peace palace at Geneva or Brussels, as word-juggling rhetoricians assumé

The new war arch has one foot in Germany and the other in Southeastern Europe, but the keystone is Russia. With Russia as a centre the war makers may deploy on either flank.

Let us consider Russia. Two years ago Russia was in alliance with the Western Allies because after a long night of German political and economic domination the Slav was master in his own house, and the Slay, with reasons born of a thousand years of oppression and exploitation, does not like the Teuton. When another Slavic nation, brave and indomitable Serbia, was about to be forced under the Teuton yoke, Slavic Russia vibrated with sympathy. The demand for action reached to and controlled the Germanized court, and compelled a German Czar with a German consort to espouse Serbia's cause.

The Teutonized Russians temporarily scuttled, but soon the rats were at work again. The Russian army was largely officered by pro-Germans and the bureaucracy almost wholly so. The weak Czar found himself against his will almost a traitor to his allies and his country. The war administration arranged for German victories. The plan was to make a separate peace by which Russia would automatically become an ally of Germany, and Sturmer was appointed Prime Minister to do the business. Then came the terrific exposure of the plot by Milfukoff, and Slavic Russia was once more in power, but in the general suspicion the czarship went down. Miliukoff, Lvov and Rodzianko, genuine Russians, assumed charge in the name of the Duma.

But Germany had another shaft in her quiver. Denied the agents she preferred. she might destroy the new Slav, pro-Ally government. Lenine and his associates, men with made-in-Germany ideas, were on the German payroll. They were ght back on German t money and put to work. If they succeeded, Germany knew Russia would be in her power. If they failed, the German court party would probably come back to power. Germany could not lose.

Scheme No. 1 succeeded, and although Germany did not get all she wanted, beneath it was early evident that the Lenine government's policy and decrees were as if prepared in Berlin.'. The Russian army was demobilized and a shameful separate peace of betrayal, written by Germany, was signed. Since then practically all international acts of Bolshevist Russia have been in Germany's interest. The Red army of Russia is now Germany's chief protection.

So much for the past. What of the future? Lenineism, so far as it sets up what is called a social republic, is a selfconfessed failure. Lenine in words is still doctrinaire, but he begs food and supplies from capitalistic countries, which produce a surplus, because his social republic is not able to produce enough to keep famine away. To hold to political power he abandons his internal programme. No more than John of Leyden or the Turkish Messiah does he act as he preached. Bolshevism is using seven-league boots in a race to be bourgeoisie. The name may remain and men may be fooled by it, but Lenine himself has no illusions.

If Lenine nominally stays the Germans will oblige by arranging a government that will make an alliance with Russia easy. Kautsky is now in Russia negotiating. No unbridgeable chasm separates Ebert and Scheidemann from Lenine and

On the other hand, if there is then such a counter revolution, and Lenine goes the way of Robespierre, Russia will probably revert to the Teutonized Russians, and then Germany will be glad to arrange her government to suit. As one can see Lenine and Scheidemann embracing, so it is not difficult to imagine Hindenburg and Kolchak drinking toasts

policies one Western and the other Eastern. To further the first she seeks to divide the Allies. To further the second she seeks Russia as an ally. If she gets Russia and Austria and Hungary, she will ultimately get Poland and Czecho-Slovakia, for the new states will be surrounded and economically stifled.

Brest-Litovsk treaty gave to her, and is ably make a close working alliance with now in a fair way toward realizing her | the Nonpartisan League. But as the ambitions, thus winning the war.

try if Russia and Germany emerge from the war as partners-one furnishing | labor party, imported from Great Britorganizing ability and the other popula- ain, has developed no more response tion and raw materials. Consider the among American workmen than has the weight of the great region from the Rhine to the Pacific Ocean, with irritated Japan perhaps joining and bringing in | tised in this country by the radical press. the labor masses of China!

Yet the news from Paris reads as if it is the deliberate plan to establish such a coalition. It is proposed to leave unrepentant Germany strong and to make her union with Russia practically a certainty. We meditate abandoning our natural allies in Russia and our allies in Poland and Czecho-Slovakia. No prophetic power is needed to foresee the consequences of such a policy.

#### No Time for Experiments

Secretary Baker says that he and President Wilson are of one mind in holding that the time has come to grant the Filipinos complete independence. The President was also of that mind in 1916, when he supported the Clarke amendment to the Jones Philippine government bill, thereby involving himself in a sharp controversy with his first Secretary of War, Lindley M. Garrison. A Democratic Senate accepted the Clarke amendment, which provided for a renunciation of American sovereignty. But a Democratic House of Representatives rejected it, and the President seemingly lost interest in the matter.

Since 1916 the Filipinos have been enjoying a large measure of self-government. Prosperity has returned to the islands and they have remained politically tranquil. The bond uniting them to the United States has been irksome neither to them nor to us. What reason is there, then, for the recrudescence of the agitation for Philippine indepen-

The Paris peace conference is devising a system of mandatory control over peoples not yet advanced enough for complete sovereignty. The United States is being urged to act as a mandatary for the new state of Armenia. Will any one contend that the Filipinos have marched further along the road to self-determination than the Armenians have? Yet according to Mr. Baker and the President the United States ought to cast the Philippines adrift as a finished state at the same moment that it is helping to establish a mandatory guardianship for Ar-

If the Filipinos received a grant of sovereignty, how long could they maintain internal order and a stable position in the family of nations? Would they be admitted to equal membership in the society of nations? If the new Filipino republic should fail to function and fall a prey to revolution, the society of nations would have another ward on its hands, and would naturally want to deposit it on our doorstep. Then we should have to start afresh with our work of education and stabilization, the fruits of twenty years of which would have been utterly wasted.

This seems no time for turning unformed and untried nationalities loose into a world upset by war and afflicted with strange political maladies. The Philippine archipelago needs security far more than it needs independence. Independence might easily be a fatal gift. It be a mere restatement of the terms of should not be bestowed in the cynical and flippant mood in which the advocates of the Clarke amendment sought to bestow

it. Their purpose was to relieve the United States of a political and military liability. Nor should it be bestowed with a gesture of idealism, which ignores realities and under an appearance of magnanimity scuttles out of the performance of a national duty. Fortunately, Congress alone can fix the conditions under which independence can be granted. And it will hesitate long before disturbing our present satisfactory relations gullible. with the Philippines.

# The Labor Uprising

There was an interesting side-show in the Chicago election which has not at- a Friend," picturing a returned wounded tracted the attention it deserved. That | fighter standing in line with a bunch of was the candidacy of John Fitzpatrick, boys in front of a place where hangs a energetic campaign was made in his be- and the reason for his being there was half. A radical weekly, The New Major- "Because He Couldn't Get the Old Job ity, was started to advance the cause of the new labor party, and organized labor all over the country had its eyes on the Fitzpatrick poll. It was the first concrete effort of the political actionists in the labor ranks to demonstrate that the time had come for the organization of a separate class party. There were even optimists who saw in the many-sided con- order to make an honest living. fusion of the Chicago contest a real chance for labor to steal a march on its rival parties and elect its first candidate.

The result has disappointed the optimists and left the new movement about where the oldtimers among the labor leaders expected it to land. One of the wisest of these men, himself opposed to separate political action, but consenting to the attempt since the more radical leaders wished it, predicted that the Fitzpatrick vote would not exceed 60,000. It reached only 54,000, in fact. This is not a bad showing in comparison with similar efforts in the past. But neither can it give the labor leaders who pin their faith to class party action much encouragement. The history of all such movements in the past has been that of a brief flare-Germany still has two interacting up, with a gradual decline after the first burst of enthusiasm and failure to elect. To say that the Chicago figures parallel similar movements of the past is to say that the movement gives small promise

The local conventions thus far held make it certain that a national party will Germany thus plays to gain all that the soon be organized. It will unquestion- New York, March 27, 1919.

of appealing to the great body of Ameri-

situation stands at present the labor ele-The future will be safe for no coun- | ments have not much spontaneous uprising to build on. The idea of a separate British labor programme, promulgated with much ability and generously adver-

#### The 77th Parade

New York wants to see the 77th Division parade. It is keen to honor it in the same measure in which it honored the 27th Division. If the men are as anxious to receive the city's tribute as it is to pay it there will be a parade, no matter whether the War Department discharges them first or not.

quality and significance of the review if the returning troops carried muskets and full equipment. All that lies with the government. But they will be welcomed however they are turned out. They are the real show. Our hearts are with them. We want them to know it.

### Whence the Fourteen

Our neighbor The World is once more troubled over the origin of the Fourteen Points. It objects to the finding of Colonel Harvey that thirteen of them are of British origin and one (freedom of the seas) came from Germany.

Seeking the true source and fount of the items of a programme which the at Paris and which no one seems truly to love except Germany, The World ex- | go, I tell her; but she worries no less.

"There was general complaint that the Allies had made no clear and definite statement of their war aims and objects. The question had been brought up in Paris, and the United States had favored detailed statement signed by all the belligerents arrayed against the Central Powers. There were differences of opinion as to how this could be done, and President Wilson finally decided to make such a statement himself."

Fourteen Points. But before reading

among the adversaries of the Central | question of drinking. Powers, no uncertainty of principle, no vagueness of detail. The only secrecy of counsel, the only lack of fearless frankness, the only failure to make definite statement of the objects of the war, lies with Germany and her allies."

The Fourteen Points, except as to two items, were contained in the formal answer that the Allies, in January, 1917, made to the President's request for a statement of terms. The President did not present them as new matter. The phrasing was his, but the subject matter had been previously covered. The two variations were, first, the freedom of the seas item, and, second, the pledge of freedom to Austria's subject peoples. The first the President subsequently abandoned and the second he included when he revised the points.

The Fourteen Points were not deemed 1917, indignantly rejected them as impossible. The President was so little enamoured of them that he tried his hand in September. Not until Austria and Germany realized they were whipped did they begin to be much heard of. Germany, naturally enough, thought it to her interest to represent President Wilson as having views different from the Allies, and so played them up. That some were caught by the German trick shows chiefly that not all our citizens are un-

# Give the Old Jobs Back

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The cartoon "When a Feller Needs

Back," and in a little sketch above the soldier's head the picture in his mind when he advanced under heavy fire in "No Man's Land," pictured a positive fact.

Several times I have spoken with returned fighters, and several of them live in the city of Greater New York, who were willing to take any kind of a position in things, what of theirs men listen to.

In view of the facts that our men went forth with smiling faces in order that the principles this country stands for should not be trampled on, it seems only fair that the people, whoever they might be that have taken up the "old jobs" of the fighters should step out of them and grip the hands of the fighters and say to give them back to the men, and try to make places for the people who have substi-OSCAR P. COOK,

Richmond Hill, N. Y., April 1, 1919. April 1, 1919.

### The Men Who Couldn't Go To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Are we justified in allowing the splendid service of our enlisted men who couldn't go over to pass without public acclaim? They made the same offering of themselves, subjected themselves to the same financial losses, the same discipline and hardships, and are in every sense the same splendid heroes as those who were allowed to make the supreme test of their sacrifices. Can we afford to allow the prevailing soreness among them over the general tendency to overlook the JOHN S. MORGAN.

# The Conning Tower

THE CYNIC SPEAKS

"Scorn we scoffers! Scorn we fate! Love like ours can never die!" . . Would 'twere so! Yet, sad to state, Scorn we scoffers, scorn we fate, Even we shall separate-

Matters not how loud we cry, Scorn we scoffers! Scorn we fate! Love like ours can never die!'

The American language is rich in the terminology of charlatanry. Mr. Mencken, however, makes no mention of the picturesque false alarm and fourflusher, nor of the substantive shine and its offspring varnish And to describe a fourflusher there are no more picturesque words than glass-crash and It would add greatly to the dramatic | thunder-sheet, both obviously taken from the vivid verbiage of the theatre.

> Another American locution, probably also from the theatre, is to get it across. Originally it meant to project an idea or a speech across the footlights, from the actor to the

> Sell, in its new reflexive meaning, comes, we believe, from the advertising man's vocabulary. To have a man sold on something is to have convinced him; to sell himself is to put himself across.

### THE DIARY OF OUR OWN SAMUEL PEPYS

April 2 At my desk all day, and in the evening my wife and I to a lunchroom for dinner, and found it cheap and good, not to say good and cheap; which pleased my President has joined in kicking around wife, for she is perturbed that my expenditures are so great. Easy come, casy

3 -With my wife to the warehouse where all our goods are; and I got out my black clothes, and some white flannel trousers, against the tennis days. Thence to where is the kitten my wife is to have, a white as women do to kittens. To my office for a few minutes, and thence in my petrolwaggon, and saw Mistress Neysa in a new dress, less gorgeous than her spangled gown, but good nevertheless. For a long ride, alone, in my petrol-waggon; and to J. Wise's for dinner, of a lobster pasty, Let's call the President himself as a and a tenderloin of beef, and a strawberry witness to refute the foregoing fable. On | pasty, all the best I have had in a year; January 8, 1918, the President made the and M. Glass there and Mary Caroline, speech to Congress which contained the and M, told us of his days in Paris and London and Rome, and of my Lord Woodthem, as part of his same speech, he may be said. to my wife H. L. Wilson's "Here's How!" "There is no confusion of counsel | the most amusing thing I have seen on the

4-At work all day, hard; and to Mistress Hilda's for dinner, and thence to the office, and home and to bed.

Regarding the traditional power of the press, at which we took our pen in hand to jibe, intimating that it is non-existent, Mr. Bert Leston Taylor, in the Chicago Tribune, speaks as follows: "After every election there are always persons who take their pens in hand to jibe at 'the power of the press,' intimating that it is non-existent; a viewpoint thoughtlessly taken. Press power, which is ineluctable as gravitation, is as constant now as it was fifty years ago, but it is exerted in a different way. Thus, the Morning Star espouses the candidacy of A, the Evening World chooses B, the Inquirer plumps for C. When the polls are open and the birds begin to sing. the readers of the Star vote for the World's candidate, the readers of the World vote for the Inquirer's man, and so on. Or it to a centrifugal force, so to speak. Some one should be able to do this. We were with another formula in July, and again | never good at figures-female figures possibly excepted.'

> "If you could peddle life insurance with the same degree of intelligence you display in your column," writes one who bravely signs himself "A Victim," "you would starve to death in the former job." That, dear friend, is where you err. In a braver and elder day we peddled life insurance and fought off starvation. And then, when we felt our intelligence oozing, we took up the low trade of colyuming.

Entered for the Mixtmet Handicap-from the jacket of "The Secret City": "And so the scene is knit of a multitude-each a facet in the weirdest caldron in history."

Our opinion is that Mrs. Alice Duer Miller's labor leader, for the mayoralty. An sign with the inscription "Boys Wanted," "The Silent Man," in the New Republic, is a better article than Mr. Francis Hackett's rebuttal, "Loquacious Man: His Answer." Mrs. Miller says that women do not talk, that they do not talk because men will not listen to them. And they won't listen, Mrs. Miller thinks, because they would rather be listened to than liked, whereas women would rather be liked than listened to. Our corollary is that there are women who are liked for, among other

> "But Mrs. Miller says," says Mr. Hackett, who, being of the loquacious sex, takes more than twice as many words as Mrs. Miller -and says less than she does-"men are solemn, are heavy, men are boring. Men? Anatole France? Gilbert Murray? Colonel Roosevelt? Max Beerbohm? German men? French men? New Republic them, "Carry on," and employers who have editors? Or-just men? It is an extensive placed persons in the "old jobs" should sex." It is. Anatole France and Gilbert Murray probably are not boring; Colonel Roosevelt, for whose memory we have reverent affection, probably was, frequently. It is unlikely that Max Beerbohm is; but he may be. If, one may say, he be a bore to me, what care I how bright he be? German men? Yes. French men? Most of them, as are most Americans,-most people, when they talk, which is the subject in hand. New Republic editors? Our guess is Yes, though Mr. Hackett's ability to bore, in conversation or writing, never has been demonstrated. We know nobody in whom that power is so non-existent.

> > It is a fascinating subject, that of whether men would rather be liked than listened to; and we should like to write a whole column about it.

But we'd rather go home and deliver an

# THE HEAD HUNTERS



Concerning the Nonpartisan League

# The Business State

Varied Ramifications of the North Dahota Experiment

By Kenneth Macgowan

THE result of the Nonpartisan League's , of 8.7 per cent to about 6 per cent, quite singularly thorough organization of apart from the effect of the club that the the first Legislature in which it has state holds over the private banks. controlled a majority of both houses has leaders, no one can accuse them of winning future owner. elections and forgetting pledges. Whatever more than the customer ordered. Between purposes—the curbing of monopoly by com-

petition and by club-has been set in The most important task of the North Dakota Legislature and also the most roufavor of one man, who naturally is defeated. The force of the press persists:

the problem is to ascertain when and how the problem is to ascertain when a problem is to ascerta favor of one man, who naturally is de- which authorizes the state to go into busibill creating an industrial commission of | industrial bills, this is the least immediate. three to manage the state industries. The commission is composed of the Governor, the Attorney General and the State Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor. The Governor has the power of veto. These three men will purchase sites for state industries. (The state is authorized to exercise the right of eminent domain.) The commission will choose managers and administer the industries in the larger sense.

# Supplanting the "Food Trust"

The next bill in order provides "that for the purpose of promoting agriculture, commerce and industry, the state of North Dakota shall engage in the business of manufacturing and marketing farm products, Cities. and for that purpose shall establish a system of warehouses, elevators, flour mills, factories, plants, machinery and equipments, owned, controlled and operated under the Association." The immediate prospect is for terminal elevators in Fargo, N. D., and a flour mill at the same point. Packing and cold storage plants may be created to take care of the meat products of the farms, though this seems at present a secondary undertaking. If the state finds difficulty in disposing of its products on a fair competitive basis-if what they call "big biz" does the things that the league fears—then the state will establish markets and even bakeries in Eastern cities.

When this project of a state-owned elevator was first urged by the farmers some years ago it was for a modest undertaking, which, from its very lack of resources, would undoubtedly have failed. Blocked in that form by the opponents of any sort of elevator whatever, the project is now to be launched on a most elaborate scale with a \$5,000,000 state bond issue to back it.

# Also the "Money Trust"

The next important act of the Legislature is designed partly to strengthen stateowned industries and partly to correct what the farmers believe to be evils under which they have suffered. It is the creation of a state bank. The bank is to have a \$2,-000,000 capital supplied by the state, and all state and county funds-including, with \$60,000,000 school funds, about \$120,000,-000-come under the control of the state bank. As these funds are now on deposit in private banks, the possibility of their withdrawal unless interest rates are reduced to what the farmers think just, or the private banks use the state bank as a reserve institution, is a very powerful club in the hands of the farmers.

The state bank is also empowered to sell state bonds up to \$10,000,000 and to use the proceeds in farm loan operations similar to the Federal Farm Loan Bank. The farmers expect this to drive down the in-

Another bill related to the banking and been a more complete body of radical and | bonding acts provides for home building reformative legislation than the lawmakers by the state at cost. Upon the payment of of any other state have passed in a like | 20 per cent of the price of the finished sixty-day period. Whatever may be thought house, the state will see to its erection and of the philosophy of the league and its turn it over on long term payments to its Another state industry started by the

may be said of Townley's political machine, Legislature is coal mining. A large part it has delivered the goods perhaps a few of the western end of North Dakota is heavily underlaid with lignite, a curious the leaders, the experts and economists and half-carbonized fuel, harder than peat, more fibril than soft coal and containing about ism for achieving the basic Nonpartisan | 50 per cent moisture. At present it is only partially developed. A few of the towns are lighted and heated by lignite, and most farmers in the neighborhood of deposits use it in their stoves. The weight of the moisture is against its use at a distance. tine task-was the approval of the constitu- The mining bill provides for further exof any particular importance when ex-

# Long and Short Hauls

steps to protect its state industries from un- | the ends of the league by the most effective fair competition at the hands of monopolies. Its railroad regulation bill will insure fair rates on mill and packing house products to eastern points. The principal purpose of this legislation, however, was to end the vicious situation by which railroad rates between points in North Dakota have been higher than for longer hauls out of the state. This has penalized the North Dakota farmer and North Dakota industry and worked the advantage of milling, banking and railroad interests in the Twin

Another law which will protect the state industries, as well as the farmers in general, prohibits price cutting in favored sections of the state. Prices can only vary nome of North Dakota Mill and Elevator by the difference in actual transportation

The Legislature passed a new public utilities measure providing for the fixing of rates in future on the basis of actual money investment, excluding franchise rights or unearned increment from the valuation.

# Hybrid Taxation -

Partly to back the programme of state industries, but also to carry out some league ideas as to "social justice," the Legislature reorganized the tax system of the state. Most of added expenses of the state will be borne immediately by the bond issues of about \$17,000,000 authorized. But the tax return will be increased about 25 per cent to cover interests charges,

There are two principal angles to North Dakota's tax reform. One is the institution of a mild form of the single tax. The other is the reclassification of property taxed. In addition there are various new

income, corporation and inheritance taxes. Theoretically the league leaders undoubtedly stand for a thoroughgoing single tax. There are indications that they tried to put it into force, but that the farmers feared that it would mean the nationalization of land, and balked. At any rate, the results has been a hybrid form under which the farmer is exempted from paying taxes on improvements-good single tax doctrine-but the city dweller occupying property above a minimum of \$2,500 is taxed on all improvements in the good old way. League apologists say this is because the exemption of farm improvements has been a long agitated question in North Dakota, while the city dweller has always dodged any experiment with the single tax. League opponents say that the tax bill, like many of the other league measures, is class legislation, albeit for a class that forms 85 per cent of the popat out-of-state holders of unimproved farma. The other half of the tax reform "coppers

the deal" on the farmer. It would obvi-ously have been impossible, as well as unfair, to try to collect the bulk of taxes from the 15 per cent who live in towns. The league has therefore counteracted the exemption of farm improvements by assessing land, city buildings used for profit and publie utilities, including elevators and flour mills at 100 per cent of their value, while assessing city home, used by their owners and all personal property at 50 per cent. Also farm machinery and equipment over \$1,000 in value are subject to tax. Just how this reclassification will work out is impossible to say, but the experience of one league legislator, who also is a good-sized, farmer, is interesting. Senator J. O. Cahill's taxes last year were \$290. This year, he says, they will be \$310. This is, to be sure, a modest increase considering the elaborate industrial programme which he had a hand in voting. Unquestionably, corporations and public utilities are going to pay a good

### For Returned Soldiers

deal of the freight.

Among miscellaneous legislation may be listed state hail insurance, state fire insurance, state bonding of public officials, a new grain grading scale, the fixing of fair profits for the handling of grain in elevators and the addition of a tax of half a mill on the dollar to provide a "returned soldier fund," out of which each man will receive \$25 for every month of service, to be used either for land purchase and home building

for one end, the use of the state to try to correct what the farmers or their leaders feel to be abuses. Frequently it is con-The Legislature has taken a number of ceived with ingenious cleverness to secure machine methods. Almost all of it is based on similar legislation in other states and countries. But never before has it all been assembled in a single state.

# A Call to the Colors

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The 27th Division is being mustered out this week. In a few days it will be nothing but a memory-a glorious memory, nothing more. Who, then, will take the places of these veteran National Guardsmen? They have done their duty. Who will take up their work where they leave it off?

A few of these men will come back to their old organizations. The city regiments -the 69th, 7th, 12th, the 71st and 22d and the other units-all expect to get some of their old members back. But these will not be enough. The Guard must recruit many more. Young men with good American fight in them are needed-men ready to do or die if need be for home and countrymen to carry on the work and live up to the traditions of the famous old regiments that supplied the men for the 27th Divi-

The 71st Regiment is recruiting now. It wants clean-cut, clear-headed young Americans, full of "pep" and patriotism, to drill and train and learn to shoot-to prepare themselves for any emergency. A few hours a week are all that will be required; minimum age is eighteen years; plenty of chance for promotion; famous athletic trainers and directors care for the physical welfare of all men under their training. A man will get more out of this than he realizes-confidence, knowledge, correct bearing, physical strength, ability to shoot

straight and other benefits. If any reader of this letter would like more information I'll be very glad to talk it over with him in L Company room, 71st Regiment Armory, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, on Thursday or Friday night. this week or next week. Come on, men! Your country and state need you! Carry

LE ROY COOK.

12.24

Lieutenant L Company, 71st Infantry, N. Y. G. New York, April 2, 1919.

Fooling Away His Time

We do not know who devised the income

# (From The Columbus Dispatch)

tax form we filled out, but we should like to suggest to him that he is fooling his F. P. A. | terest rate on mortgages from an average | ulation. Certainly one purpose is to strike | fortune in the puzzle business for him. time away in that work, for there is a